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1973 ANNUAL REPORT

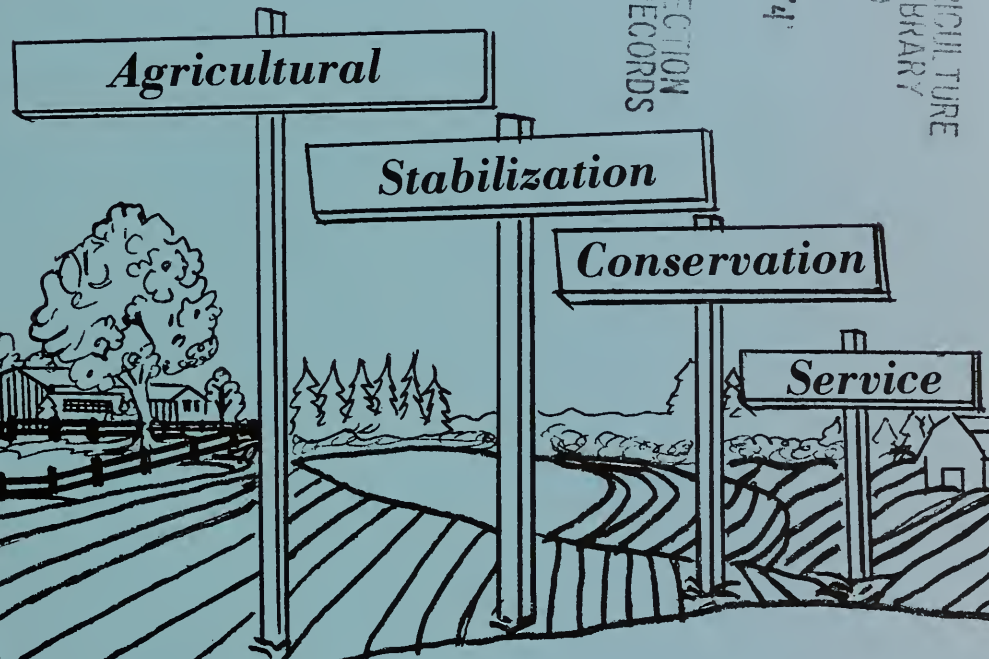
FRANKLIN COUNTY

Louisburg, N. C. 27549
Telephone 496-3121

PRODUCTION SECTION
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

APR 12 '74

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PREFACE

This annual report, prepared by the Franklin County ASC Committee, is to present a summary of the 1973 operations in Franklin County.

Programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees directly or indirectly affect each farmer and consumer in America by furnishing the framework for a sound and balanced agricultural economy. They also provide assistance for the preservation of forest resources and the conservation of soil and water.

This information provides a reference for ASCS personnel, representatives of all agricultural agencies, and other persons concerned with agriculture and its place in the economy of our nation.

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge those who have helped make 1973 a successful year. We thank first of all, the farmers of Franklin County for their patience, understanding, and cooperation. We thank our district director, and state office personnel for their guidance, and advice. Further, we appreciate the fine cooperation and assistance of our sister agricultural agencies, vendors, and other businesses interested in the farmer. Without the aid of our local paper, "The Franklin Times", and Radio Station WYRN we could not have had an effective informational program. Certainly, we would be negligent if we failed to thank our County Commissioners for their very generous support in providing adequate office space, lights, and heat.

ADMINISTRATION

The farmer committee system of administration has been used for over twenty-five years to administer farm programs assigned to ASCS by Congress.

The Department of Agriculture, under the Secretary, issues regulations and instructions to carry out the intent and purposes of the laws passed by Congress.

Each state, under the State Committee, formulates policies within authority of the Secretary's regulations and administers the programs at the state level. The day-to-day operations are under the direction of a State Executive Director.

The one-hundred counties are divided into ten administrative districts. A district director, responsible to the state executive director, supervises the operation of the counties in each district.

Each year the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducts an election for both community and county committeemen to administer programs authorized by the law.

The county office, under the county committee and acting through community committeemen and other personnel, is generally responsible for carrying out the various agricultural programs.

The county executive director, employed by the county committee is responsible for executing the policies of the county committee and for the day to day operations of the ASCS Office.

County office personnel is employed and assigned duties by the county executive director in accordance with applicable standards and qualifications.

STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

W. T. Reece

STATE COMMITTEE

Trenton B. Jordan	Chairman
Henry L. McGimpsey	Member
Sam E. Rouse	Member
Erich Little	Member
James P. Turlington	Member
George W. Hyatt, Jr.	Ex-officio Member

COUNTY COMMITTEE

Bennie Ray Gupton	Chairman
Bland J. Hill	Vice-Chairman
Bennie B. Williams	Regular Member

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

CEDAR ROCK (A)

R. S. May
Ollie T. Fisher
Steve Nelms

FRANKLINTON (D)

Clifton V. Conyers
J. E. Wright
Carl M. Kearney

HAYESVILLE (G)

Richard G. Ayscue
W. E. Aycock
J. C. Goodson

CYPRESS CREEK (B)

George Murray
Thomas W. Gay, Jr.
Charles Bass

GOLD MINE (E)

Bryant Wood
George D. Foster
Ridley Gupton

LOUISBURG (H)

Wilbur Southall
Walter Ball
Thomas Perdue

DUNN (C)

O'Deyne Mullen
Henry K. Baker
Lawrence Perry

HARRIS (F)

Rayford Baker
John B. Arnold
John Henry Floyd

SANDY CREEK (J)

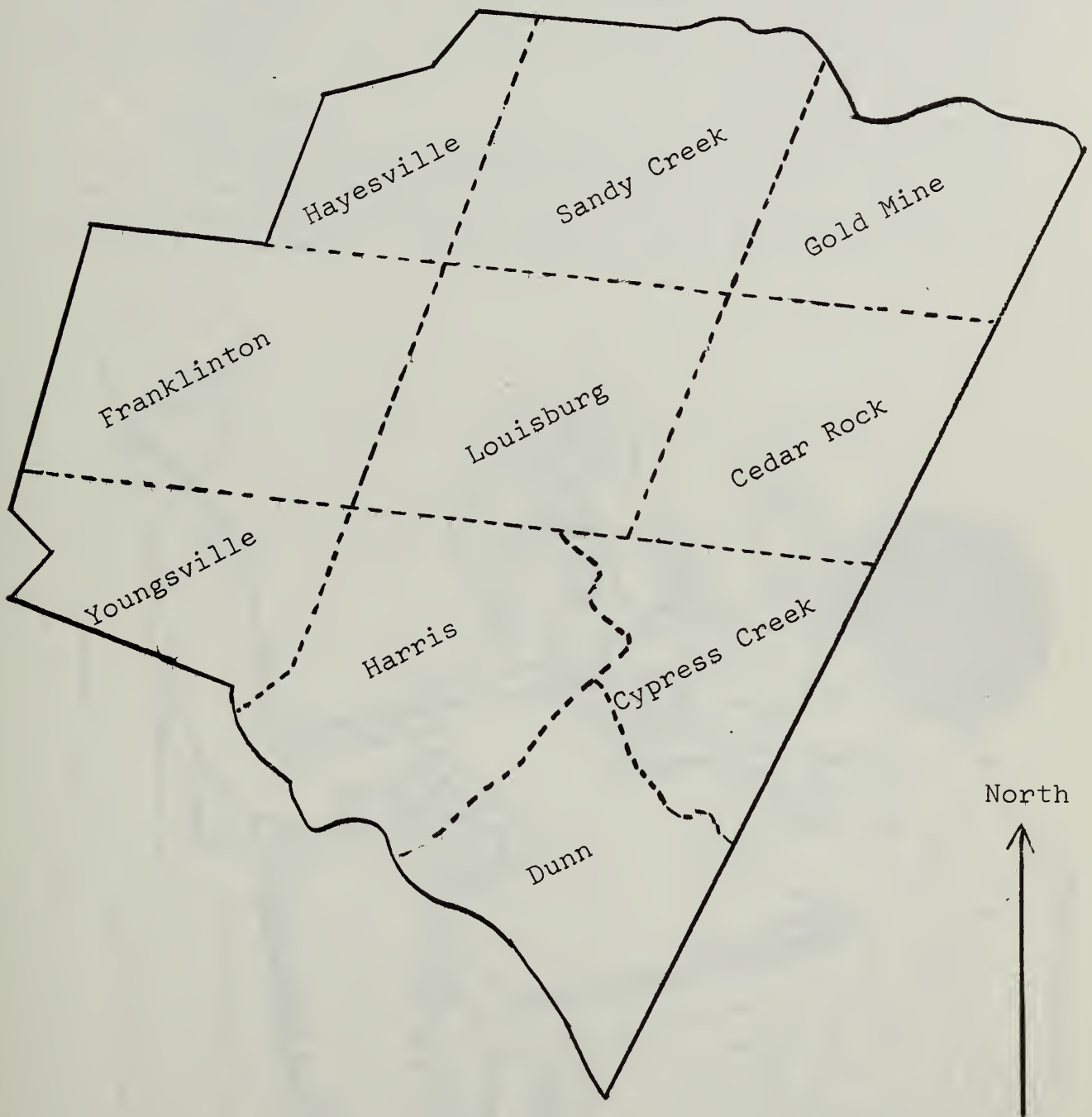
H. T. Edwards
O. F. Tharrington
J. C. Tharrington

YOUNGSVILLE (K)

Maryland Holmes
Raymond Keith
Stancil E. Woodlief

MAP OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

Listed below is a map of Franklin County showing the different communities that are served through ASCS.



OFFICE PERSONNEL

John R. Davis County Executive Director
Dorothy W. Clay Chief Program Assistant
Mildred M. Bobbitt Counter Program Assistant
Diana B. Cannady Program Assistant
Ruby F. Abbott Program Assistant
Dahlia H. Duke Program Assistant
Jane J. Williams Program Assistant
Sue C. Tharrington Program Assistant
Helen W. Carter.(Retired 6-30-73)..... Program Assistant
Howard W. Davis.(Retired 6-30-73).General Field Supervisor
Willie James Highsmith Custodian
Phillip C. Farland....County Operations Specialist Trainee



FIELD EMPLOYEES

GENERAL FIELD SUPERVISOR - Howard W. Davis

John T. Becton
Jeff Bullock
Ralph W. Cooper
Wilton Faulkner

J. Edward Hendricks
Phillip H. Mealer
Warren Nelms

TEMPORARY OFFICE EMPLOYEE

(Pace Worker)

Carolyn Williams

TOBACCO MARKETING RECORDERS

Robert W. Allen
Christine E. Burnette

DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Van H. Johnson
Rt. 6, Box 98
Kernersville, N.C. 27284

STATE SUPERVISOR

Robert H. Crissman

1973 FISCAL YEAR INCOME & EXPENDITURES

Administrative funds are allocated to Franklin County based on workload. This allocation plus money collected from the farmer and others for services performed by our office are deposited in the Franklin County ASC Committee bank account. In addition to these amounts, funds are held at the national level to pay FICA taxes, retirement, hospital insurance, income tax and life insurance. Listed below is a record of all of these funds for the 1973 fiscal year:

Bank Balance - July 1, 1972	\$ 3743.46
Income - Collections, Adm. funds, etc.... +	170925.42
(Itemized below)	
Expenditures - Checks & adm. transfers... -	168781.13
(Itemized on next page)	
Bank Balance - June 30, 1973	\$ 5887.75

Income:

Administrative funds allocated to county..	\$ 124661.07
Repayment - Farm Storage Facility Loans....	29251.43
Repayment - Commodity Loan	10713.77
Payments - FCIC Debts	2302.58
Payments - IRS Debt	58.46
Payment - Tobacco Marketing Quota Debt.....	307.27
Refunds - REAP Program	510.50
Refunds - Feed Grain, Wheat & Cotton Programs	628.86
Refund - PACE Worker	17.89
Sale of Surplus property	25.00
Collections - Measurement Service	2448 59
Total	\$ 170925.42

1973 FISCAL YEAR INCOME & EXPENDITURES (continued)

Expenditures:

County Committee Salary & Travel.....	\$ 3214.49
Community Committee Salary & Travel.....	819.53
Office Personnel Salary & Travel.....	105052.07
Awards.....	200.00
Field Employees Salary & Travel.....	10249.15
PACE Worker.....	255.47
Telephone Services.....	922.84
Office Supplies & Equipment.....	4244.14
Measurement Service Refunds.....	50.57

Collections Transmitted:

Repayments - Farm Storage Facility Loans...\$	29251.43
Repayment - Commodity Loan.....	10713.77
Payments - FCIC Debts.....	2302.58
Payments - IRS Debt.....	58.46
Payment - Tobacco Marketing Quota Debt.....	307.27
Refunds - REAP Program.....	510.50
Refunds - Feed Grain, Wheat & Cotton Programs	<u>628.86</u>
Total	\$ 168781.13

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The job of keeping farmers, businessmen, and other agricultural-minded people informed is of vital importance to the success of any ASCS program

During 1973, several methods of getting information to the public were used. Biweekly newsletters were mailed to each county and community committeeman, to all vendors, local agricultural agencies, and to others interested in ASCS Programs. These key people play an important role in helping to dispense information about agricultural programs to the public.

Mail is another very important means of getting information to the farmers. Cards and letters, furnishing information about programs such as the Cropland Adjustment Program, Compliance, Production Adjustment, and Wool were sent to the farmers in Franklin County.

The press has proven to be an excellent way to keep the public informed about what is happening in agriculture. Franklin County has one newspaper, "The Franklin Times", which is published bi-weekly. The newspaper personnel has been very cooperative in printing news articles pertaining to ASCS and programs administered by it.

The WYRN Radio Station personnel has been instrumental in helping to keep the public informed about current ASCS news by allowing time for regular ASCS programs and spot announcements.

" OUR MOTTO "

Service With A Smile



PUBLIC RELATIONS

Newsletters	18
Cards	19
Letters	14
News Releases	35
News Releases Published	35
Radio Programs	50
Spot Announcements	11
Group Talks	10

" LISTEN TO RADIO STATION "

WYRN

Louisburg, N. C.

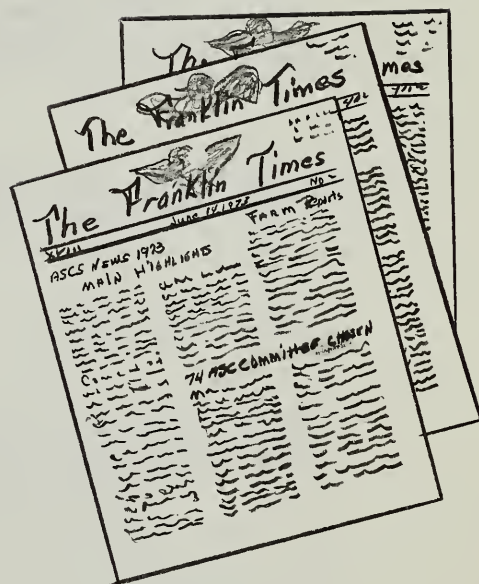
Wednesday

11:32

For ASCS News

" READ THE FRANKLIN TIMES "

Tuesdays & Thursdays



USDA COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD

By Executive order of the President, The Secretary of Agriculture has put into effect defense services to protect farmers, their families, their livestock, and their agricultural productivity in event of a national emergency. The wide scope of these services enables them to function at all levels-national, state, county and farm.

The USDA county defense board is composed of key USDA representatives in the county. The County Executive Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service serves as chairman. Other board members include representatives of Cooperative Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service. Following are the Franklin County Defense Board Members:

John R. Davis.....	Chairman, ASCS
W. U. Smith.....	Deputy Chairman, SCS
Tom Marshall.....	Member, FHA
C. T. Dean, Jr.....	Member, CES

Each USDA county defense board is equipped to serve the farmer in many ways.

1. The board chairman is responsible for food production programs in most counties and sees that guidance is available in emergency farming practices and in conserving farm equipment, fuel and manpower.
2. The Soil Conservation Service member of the board will advise and assist in the proper use of land and water.
3. Farmers Home Administration member will help the farmer in credit problems that may arise.
4. The County Extension member will provide education on survival practices and protective measures for the farmer, his family, and his livestock.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The 1966 Cropland Adjustment Program authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with farmers to divert cropland normally used for the production of feed grain, allotment, and non-allotment crops to conserving and recreational uses.

The agreement may be for 5 to 10 years at the farmers option. Annual adjustment payments are made for the acreage placed under agreement. Cost-share payments are authorized for the establishment of approved conservation and recreation practices.

The designated acreage must be maintained for the duration of the agreement in such a manner as to prevent erosion and to control weeds, insects, and undesirable rodents. No crops may be planted for harvest or harvested on the designated acreage. Farmers under agreement must comply with all acreage allotments and feed grain base for the farm under agreement.

1973 CAP PARTICIPATION

No. CAP Agreements	No. Acres	Annual Payments	Cost-share Payments
10	245.3	\$16,940.08	0



PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT

Out of years of experience has come the realization that prices cannot be upheld when our country becomes flooded with excess supplies.

When the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was enacted, referendums were directed in connection with marketing quotas for the six so-called "basic" crops--wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, corn, and tobacco. The quotas are for use under conditions of heavy supply; they provide a method of allocating the available market among the farms growing the crop; they are made effective through farm acreage allotments, and monetary penalties, when applicable, on production or marketings from excess acreage if the acreage exceeds the farm allotment.

With a few exceptions, the marketing quota programs provided in 1938 -- and the referendums which approve their use -- are still current. However, quotas were never in effect for corn, and the quota authority for this crop was repealed in 1954 (corn allotments were ended with the 1958 crop). Special legislation has exempted wheat and upland cotton from marketing quotas.

When quotas are approved by growers voting in a referendum, the quotas apply to all producers of the crop. A special marketing quota program for flue-cured tobacco provides poundage quotas as well as acreage allotments when approved by more than two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum. A referendum was held for flue-cured tobacco in 1973 for the 1974, 1975, and 1976 crop years.



RECONSTITUTIONS

A reconstitution occurs when the identity of a farm is changed as the result of a combination or division. This action may be initiated by the county committee, the farm owner, or the operator of the farm affected by the proposed action.

We are required to reconstitute a farm when the following conditions exist:

1. A change occurs in the operation to the extent that the land no longer meets the requirements of a farm.
2. An owner requests in writing that his land no longer be included in a multiple-ownership farm.
3. The farm was not properly constituted under the procedure in effect at the time the farm was last constituted or reconstituted.
4. The county committee determines that the farm was reconstituted on the basis of false information furnished by the owner or farm operator.
5. The county committee determines that the tracts of land included on a farm are not being operated in accordance with conditions under which the tracts were combined or divided.

Farms are divided or combined as soon as it is determined that the land areas are not properly constituted. Reconstitutions are based, to the extent practical, on facts and conditions existing at the time the change requiring the reconstitution occurs. There were 143 reconstitutions in Franklin County for 1973.

There were 7 farms transferred to this county from adjoining counties during 1973, with 2 farms being transferred out of the county. The basis for transfer of farms between counties is if the operator or land-owner requests that a farm located in one county be combined with land operated by the same operator in another county and the county committee determines that the land should be constituted as one farm under current regulations.

TOBACCO

Franklin County ranks seventeenth among the counties of North Carolina in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco is our major money crop, and farmers are continually seeking better varieties and better farming methods.

The flue-cured base tobacco allotment for Franklin County during 1973 was 10,115.16 acres. Actually 73 percent of our farms carry allotments of less than 5.00 acres.

Lease and transfer of tobacco allotments was permitted for the eleventh time in 1973. The program will be in effect for 1974. Lease agreements were signed by 2982 farmers to transfer tobacco for a one-year period. This transfer of tobacco allotments provided for larger, more economical units of production. The farmers who leased their tobacco received history credit in establishing their 1974 allotments.

The Acreage Poundage Program was passed by Congress and is designed to keep supplies in line with demand, improve the quality of our tobacco, stimulate our exports, reduce surplus, produce better tobacco, and to prevent further acreage cuts.

On July 17, 1973 a special referendum was held and farmers voted approval of the Acreage Poundage Program for 1974, 1975, and 1976. Franklin County growers voted a 98 percent favorable vote with 1289 voting in favor of the program and 23 against.

The poundage quota for each farm was based on the production history of the farm during the 5 years, 1959-63. The three highest yearly yields for each farm was averaged to give the farm a preliminary farm yield which was adjusted for over 120 percent of the community yield or below 80 percent of the community yield. For 1973, the preliminary yield factor was .9312.

As a result of the referendum, price support is available on up to 110 percent of the farm's poundage quota. Penalties apply to marketings in excess of this amount. Any marketings in excess of the poundage quota is deducted from the farm's quota for the following year. If less than the poundage quota for the farm is marketed in any year, the difference is added to the quota for the following year. Corresponding acreage is also added to the next year's allotment to go with the carryover poundage.

1973 TOBACCO PRODUCTION SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	HARVESTED ACREAGE	EFFECTIVE QUOTA	MARKETED POUNDS	AVERAGE YIELD
Cedar Rock	1332.70	2,648,647	2,812,072	2110
Cypress Creek	444.21	768,957	810,567	1825
Dunn	1604.44	3,328,082	3,458,418	2156
Franklinton	636.56	1,092,258	1,117,704	1756
Gold Mine	415.27	736,071	760,482	1831
Harris	1042.44	2,104,135	2,175,536	2087
Hayesville	1037.06	1,860,728	1,947,734	1878
Louisburg	1109.38	2,085,468	2,097,692	1891
Sandy Creek	873.41	1,560,633	1,644,654	1883
Youngsville	<u>603.85</u>	<u>1,184,293</u>	<u>1,213,239</u>	<u>2009</u>
TOTALS	9099.32	17,369,272	18,038,098	1982

The total tobacco marketing quota for the county was 17,369,272 pounds. Of this quota, 18,038,098 pounds were marketed resulting in overmarketings of 668,826 pounds.

TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discount Variety Program was in effect for 1973. The discount varieties included Reams 64, Coker 139, Coker 140, Coker 316, and Dixie Bright 244. Any mixture or strain of these varieties, or any breeding line of flue-cured varieties, including 187 Golden Wilt (also designated as No Name, XYZ, Mortgage lifter, Super XYZ) having the quality and chemical characteristics of the five varieties was designated as discount varieties.

These varieties have proven to be undesirable to both the domestic and export trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them to reflect their true value. The support level for discounted varieties is one-half of that for acceptable varieties.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. Each producer was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. All statements indicated that no farm had discounted varieties. Samples taken from cured tobacco and analyzed by testing laboratories disclosed no Discount Varieties in this county.



CERTIFICATION OF USE OR NONUSE OF DDT OR TDE ON TOBACCO

Several major buyers, both domestic and foreign, indicated concern about the level of DDT and TDE residue in their purchases from certain areas. As tobacco is mixed in the redrying and packing process, most or all the tobacco from an area may contain DDT or TDE residue even though the materials were used by only a few producers. All flue-cured tobacco producers must consider the detrimental effect that the use of DDT or TDE could have on the market for all tobacco.

All tobacco producers in Franklin County had to certify as to whether they had used any pesticides containing DDT or TDE on their tobacco crop after it was planted in the field. Form MQ-38 was used to obtain this information from the farmers. Unless we had a signed certification form for each farm producing tobacco in 1973 no tobacco marketing cards were issued. All Franklin County producers reported that they had not used DDT or TDE on their tobacco after it was planted in the field.

A false certification concerning the use of these materials is a violation of Federal law, and is punishable by imprisonment up to five years or fines up to \$10,000, or both.

Spot-checks of chemical analyses were made of the 1973 crop of flue-cured tobacco on markets to determine whether any pesticides containing DDT or TDE were used. There were no reports of usage on tobacco grown in our county.



COTTON

Franklin County ranks sixteenth in allotments among the counties of North Carolina.

Marketing quotas on cotton have been in effect for the years 1954 through 1970. Special legislation exempts cotton from marketing quotas through the 1973 crops, but authorizes a production adjustment program for upland cotton for 1971 - 1973. Participating producers may qualify for payment by complying with program provisions. To participate in the program a producer must:

1. File an application to participate.
2. Maintain the farms conserving base in approved conservation uses.
3. Otherwise comply with program provisions.

Farmers were encouraged to release any part or all of their allotments which they did not plan to plant in order that it could be reapportioned to other farms and individual farm history acreage might be preserved. Many of our farmers showed interest in this program as you will note from the chart on the following page.

Farmers in some sections of our county are not as interested in cotton as are farmers in other sections. Thus, we are noting a shift of cotton production in our county.



1973 COTTON "FACTS AND FIGURES"

COMMUNITY	NUMBER FARMS	ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS	EFFECTIVE ALLOTMENTS	PLANTED ACREAGE
CEDAR ROCK	339	996.3	195.4	115.3
CYPRESS CREEK	110	275.4	46.3	26.4
DUNN	243	516.4	70.6	20.1
FRANKLINTON	264	795.7	231.1	104.3
GOLD MINE	205	493.2	88.9	63.7
HARRIS	184	386.4	57.5	15.6
HAYESVILLE	209	544.4	177.9	136.0
LOUISBURG	238	759.5	94.1	45.2
SANDY CREEK	237	564.5	126.3	70.9
YOUNGSVILLE	<u>138</u>	<u>327.7</u>	<u>63.2</u>	<u>16.9</u>
TOTALS	2167	5659.5	1151.3	614.4

RELEASE AND REAPPROTIONMENT

No. farms releasing cotton allotments.....1786
 Total acres of cotton released in Franklin County.....4679.2
 Reapportioned Acreage.....178.2

LEASE AND SALE

No. Farms transferring cotton out of county.....1
 No. acres transferred from county.....5.0

COTTON SET-ASIDE PROGRAM

Participating Farms.....148
 Acreage for Payment.....624.0
 Set-aside Payment.....\$34,185

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The Agricultural Act of 1970, applicable to the 1971-73 feed grain crop years, initiated a cropland set-aside approach for participating producers in the program. The program was voluntary. Program goals were to maintain farm income at a high level and encourage production of crops, particularly soybeans that are in demand on domestic and foreign markets.

The feed grain base acreage for individual farms remained about the same as for 1972 and was based on the average feed grain acreage grown on the farm during 1959-60, as adjusted.

Substitution of wheat (in excess of the allotment) and soybeans planted for harvest as beans were considered as feed grains for base retention purposes.

An eligible producer, who complied with his set-aside and conserving base requirements, could receive payments on one-half of his base acreage regardless of whether he planted feed grains or not.

The table below shows how Franklin County producers benefited from the 1973 feed-grain program.

Commodity	No. Farms Eligible	No. Farms Participating	Set-Aside Acres	Net Payments
Feed Grain	2450	1845	1,941	\$185,627.00



WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments are required every year unless the Secretary dispenses with them under the emergency powers of the law.

The state wheat acreage allotment is apportioned among the counties in a state on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to states.

The county acreage allotment is apportioned among farms on the basis of past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

In 1973, Franklin County had 1543 farms with an effective wheat allotment of 2345.5 acres.

For the 1973 wheat program, price support payments were not limited to the planted acreage of wheat. The price support payments were limited to the wheat allotment although a producer could plant more than the allotment.

Eighty-five percent of our wheat producers participated in the 1973 wheat program as follows:

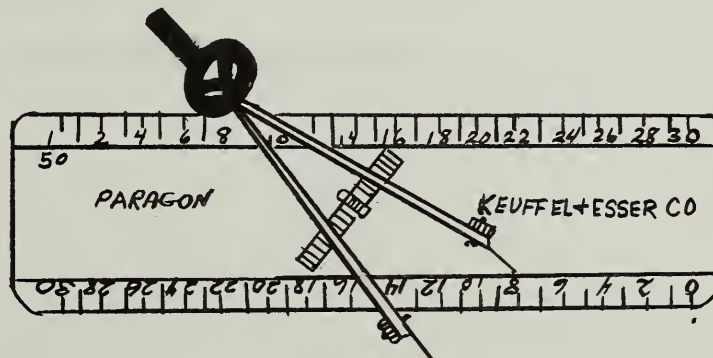
Eligible farms	1535
Participating farms	1308
Set-aside acres	2045
Net payment	\$.106,576



COMPLIANCE

Photocopies were not mailed to farm operators for 1973 unless requested. A copy was given to each operator at the counter when he certified his set-aside acreage. Producers requesting measurement service were furnished a photocopy with all measurements and acreages entered for each field measured. These photocopies are designed to help the farmer stay within the program requirements and aid him in certification.

To determine the accuracy of farmer certifications, a percentage of the farms were selected at random by the Data Processing Center and other selections were made by the county office. Regulations required that visits be made to at least 20 percent of all farms participating in the cotton, feed grain, and wheat programs and farms having an effective tobacco allotment. All farms operated by county committeemen, office personnel, tobacco warehousemen or dealers and farms found to be out of compliance by control visits in the preceding year for any program were required to be spot-checked. There was a total of 562 farms spot-checked for administrative control in Franklin County for 1973.



STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1973 COMPLIANCE

Measurement Service

Farms Requested.....	165
Number of Reporters.....	3

Regular Compliance

Number of Farms Spot-checked for Administrative Control	
Set-aside	409
Wheat (Permitted)	164
Feed Grain (Permitted)	9
Flue-cured Tobacco	385
CAP	10
Wheat (History)	160
Feed Grain (History)	485
Upland Cotton	66
Maintenance	30
Carryover Tobacco	236
Number of Reporters	9

REAP Spot Checks

Number of Farms Spot-checked	9
------------------------------------	---

PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The main purpose of ASCS price support program may be outlined as activities designed to maintain an adequate supply of food and fiber for all our people, and to promote trade and commerce with other nations and mainly to promote orderly marketing of our farm crops, especially at harvest time. By doing this, an imaginary floor is placed under the price received for farm commodities by farmers.

Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1938 as amended. Price support is mandatory for the basic commodities of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Support is also mandatory for certain designated non-basic commodities - wool, barley, grain sorghum, oats, rye, soybeans, etc. Price support for other commodities is permissive at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Price support operations are carried on by USDA through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The price support program for flue-cured tobacco is carried out by Flue-cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation at the warehouse.

Both warehouses and farm-stored price support loans are available on most commodities grown in the county. Farm storage facility loans and mobile drying equipment loans are also available to eligible producers.

N. C. 1973 COMMODITY SUPPORT RATES

Cotton	21.55¢ lb.	Grain Sorghum ...	\$1.85 CWT
Tobacco	76.6¢ lb.	Oats	\$0.65 bu.
Corn	\$1.22 bu.	Wheat	\$1.31 bu.
Barley	\$0.91 bu.	Soybeans	\$2.26 bu.
Cottonseed	\$37.00 ton	Rye	\$1.08 bu.

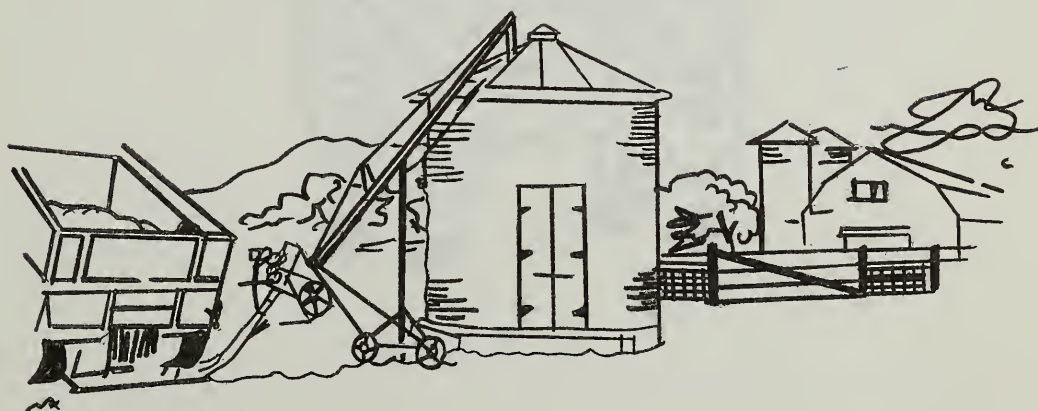
FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

The Farm Storage Facility Loan Program is administered by ASCS. Its purpose is to enable producers to obtain loans on grain bins and drying equipment. Loans may be made to cover 70% of the purchase and erection costs. Loans are for a 5 year period with 4 annual repayments. The annual interest rate changed from 6% to 8.75% effective September 17, 1973.

In 1973, several producers throughout the county purchased and erected metal grain bins to be used to store their soybeans and grain crops.

Following is a summary of 1973 farm storage facility loan program activities.

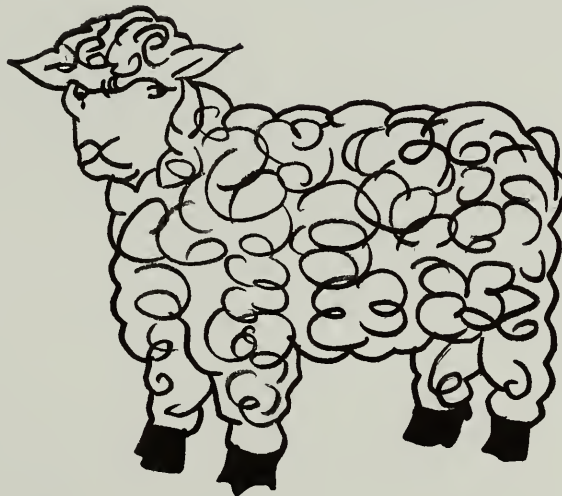
<u>No. Loans Disbursed</u>	<u>Loan Bushel Capacity</u>	<u>Total Loan Disbursement</u>
4	9276	\$ 7,538.86



INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

The "Incentive Wool Program" was authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954, and it first went into operation in 1955. Since it's inception, the program has accomplished a steady increase in wool production. Wool is recognized as an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in sufficient quantity in the United States. We call this an "Incentive" program because it provided an incentive for farmers to increase their wool production. Incentive payments are made on eligible wool, lambs, and yearlings marketed by producers.

There were no applications for shorn wool by the Franklin County ASC Committee in 1973.



MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

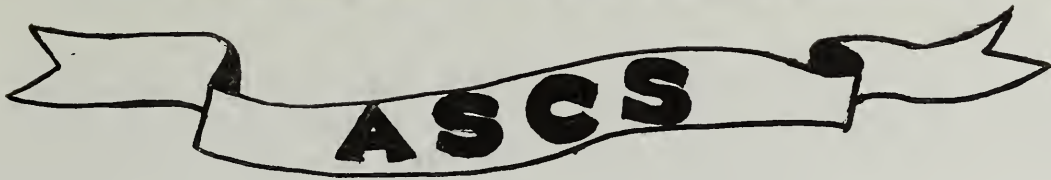
The County ASCS Office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports, and emergency programs. We also try to keep committeemen and farmers informed properly on all phases of the programs administered by ASCS. Newsletters, newspaper articles, radio programs, TV programs and personal letters to each farmer are means used to keep them informed. During the year, over 50,000 pieces of mail were handled by the ASCS Office, and approximately 10,000 personal contacts with farmers and businessmen.

Meetings were held during the year with community committeemen, reporters, farmers, schools and civic groups.

Other activities performed during the year included surveying and reporting fuel and fertilizer shortages.

In all of our activities we strive to give the very best service possible to every person regardless of sex, race, color or creed.

OUR CREED



WE AS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ACCEPT OUR OBLIGATION AND OUR OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY WELL AND IN FULL MEASURE. WE BELIEVE IT IS OUR DUTY.....

- * To administer faithfully the federal programs and functions assigned to us.
- * To put loyalty to the highest moral principles above loyalty to persons or party.
- * To serve the public with fairness, courtesy, integrity, and understanding.
- * To give a full day's labor for a full day's pay, giving to the performance of our duties earnest effort and our best thought.
- * To develop our personal resources by seeking always to improve the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of our work.
- * To be a good neighbor and a substantial contributor to the general welfare of our community, being mindful of the common source of all our blessings.

..AND THUS DO OUR PART IN PERFORMING THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND IN FURTHERING THE FREE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.

CONCLUSION

The Franklin County ASCS Office is located in the Agricultural Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg along with the other Agricultural Agencies. We are very thankful to our county commissioners for providing good office space.

Our office is open each day, Monday through Friday, from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., except for legal holidays.

We are federal employees administering farm programs designed for the people of Franklin County. A cordial invitation to visit us is extended to all persons whenever our services are needed. You may wish to telephone us, if so, the number is Louisburg, 496-3121.

I hope you have enjoyed reviewing our annual report.

